BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1860. NO. 17.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
Do.	do. 3	do	1 50
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Do.	do. 12	do....do.....do	25 00

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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158 & 29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen,** who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Nov. 1, 1860. 10-1y

THE TARBORO' HOTEL,
(FORMERLY MRS. GREGORY'S.)
THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of H. S. Lloyd, dec'd, in this well-known and popular Hotel in the town of Tarboro', has become its sole Proprietor, and will endeavor to sustain its long-established reputation of being one of the best conducted Hotels in the Southern country. GEO. HOWARD.
Oct. 1, 1860. 42-1t&9t1J

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, *Hair Brushes*, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

Schools.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.
LITERARY SCHOOL.
THIS SCHOOL comprises eight permanently organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections.
FINE ARTS SCHOOL.
Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught.
MUSIC SCHOOL
Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium Unusual attention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music.
EXPENSES.

Tuition in Elementary Branches,	$15
" " College Classes,	20
" " Drawing, (materials included,)	12
" " Painting in Water Colors,	15
" " Oil Painting, (materials included,)	20
" " Wax Work, (materials included,)	10
" " Embroidery, (materials included,)	10
" " Music, (instrument furnished,)	23
" " Board, (washing included,)	50

REMARKS.
Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments
Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers. Picayune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises, and no pocket money is required.
Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, twelve miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages.
The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July, and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on the last Thursday in May.
Students are received for one or more sessions. Correspondents will direct their favors to
MILLS & CO., Oxford, N. C.
December 13th.—16-6w.

J. H. HORNER'S
CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.
THE former success of the Principal in making Scholars, notwithstanding many disadvantages, justifies the expectation that, with his present ample arrangements and the excellent system of text books now used in the School, he will be able to qualify all his pupils that can be induced to apply themselves, to compete for the highest honors in any institution.
The building is commodious and handsomely furnished with chairs and desks. It stands upon an eminence beyond the corporate limits of the town, and near the residence of the Principal. Two of the rooms are set a part for the use of the Literary Society connected with the School. The Society already has in its Library, a considerable number of well selected books, and holds its session on Friday afternoon of each week.
The Schoolastic year is composed of two terms of twenty weeks each. The Spring term opens on the first Monday in January, and the Fall term the second Monday in July of each year. The entire charge for board and tuition, is $95 a term. Payment by cash or bond, will be invariably required in advance.
Application for admission should be made before the opening of each Term, accompanied with the statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant. And it is earnestly hoped that no student will apply for admission who does not expect to comply cheerfully with all the regulations of the School, and to discharge every duty faithfully.
December 13th.—16-4w.

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,	12 50
" in higher English,	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	24 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

Wanted.

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.
GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
July 24th, 1860. 49 tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Legal Notices.

State of North Carolina.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
Daniel Melvin, vs. Sam'l W. Johnson. } O. B. Filed November 19th, 1860.
IT appearing by the affidavit of complainant, that defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*
Witness, P. MURPHY, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1860. P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
Nov. 29. Pr. adv. $5 62—14-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 7d day of August, A. D., 1860.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)
F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)
I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for his head.
Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860. JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]
JOEL L. MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]
Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; runaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN.
May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.
Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.
Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited. MARY S. McCALEB.
December 11, 1860.—dtf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.
I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal cretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keep the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW'S,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS— IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, GLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW" after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, is DEATH.—We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE.
THE undersigned by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Bladen County, made at Fall Term, A. D. 1860, will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday of February next, all that valuable Cape Fear River Plantation, known as "Coal Mine," and the adjoining lands, belonging to the heirs of the late John S. Pearson. It consists of a tract of several hundred acres of fertile river land, with its improvements, situated on the south-east side of the river, adjoining the plantation of Mrs. Johnson, and about two miles above White Hall's, and of a large body of pine lands adjoining, comprising, in all nearly 2000 acres. Some of the adjoining tracts are swamp lands.
Terms: One per cent of the purchase money required in cash, the balance to be secured by bonds drawing interest from date of sale, and payable in one two and three years.
H. H. ROBINSON, C. M. E.
Elizabethtown, December 13, 1860.—w-tf.

Notice.
Great Sale of Perishable Property in Duplin & Wayne Counties!
HAVING been left Executor to the last will and testament of the late Buckner L. Hill, I shall, on Thursday, the 27th day of December next, at his late Wayne county residence, near the residence of Mr. Joseph R. Batch, expose to public sale, on a credit of six months, all the CROP and STOCK on the place. There are some EIGHTY HEAD OF FAT HOGS on the place.
On Thursday, the 3d of January next, the sale will commence on the Goshen plantation, in Duplin county. There is about ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF FAT HOGS, some TEN HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES; some SIXTY or SEVENTY BALES OF COTTON.
The sale will continue from day to day, at both the above places, until the entire perishable estate is disposed of.
ALSO, the NEGROES on the above premises will be hired out for the year 1861.
And on the 10th day of January, 1861, the sale will commence at the Bear Swamp Plantation, where I shall sell a portion of the perishable estate, several HORSES, MULES, COTTON, TURPENTINE, &c., &c.
Terms, six months credit; notes with approved security will be required.
HALSTEAD BOURDEN, Executor.
Nov. 29, 1860. 14-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell to the highest bidder Eleven Hundred and Fifty-Four Acres of Good Farming and Turpentine Lands, on the 7th day of January, 1861, situated in Bladen county, on South River, twenty-six miles below Fayetteville, about five hundred acres of which is No. one farming lands, a large portion of which is good Swamp lands, about one hundred acres in a high state of cultivation: a good two-story Dwelling House with seven rooms and five fire places. Upon said lands are thirty thousand Turpentine Boxes. Conditions of sale made known on day of sale. Sale positive and no mistake. I will sell on accommodating terms. W. A. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen co., N. C., Nov 13, '60. 13ts

LOVE GROVE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale this desirable place, situated within one mile of Wilmington, and immediately on the W. & Weldon R. Road. It is susceptible of high improvement, having a clay sub-soil, and would make a desirable place for the cultivation of Vegetables for market.
Any person desirous of purchasing, may get a bargain by applying early.
TERMS.—One-fifth cash; the balance in one, two, three and four years, for approved paper, with interest from day of purchase. For further particulars apply to
JERE. J. KING, or
Nov. 15, 1860—12-tf THOS. H. HOWEY.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Little River, S. C., and adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Randall and formerly of Col. D. W. Jordan, but now N. F. Nixon, Esq. The Plantation contains about 1600 acres, about 1000 of which is excellent Ground Pea Land, and 350 cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality.
I will sell in connection with the Plantation, a GROUND PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of MULES AND HORSES, ten or twelve head of OXEN, CARTS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, four BOATS AND SEINS, &c. All of which I will sell for one-fourth cash, the balance on one, two and three years credit, with good security and mortgage on property. Possession can be given 15th of January next. K. H. FUTCH.
Little River, S. C., Oct 1st, 1860. 6-tf

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a **STILL** which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO.,
Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to go to the West, desires to sell the following property, situated in Elizabethtown, N. C., viz: One-half acre Lot, having thereon newly erected a good Dwelling House properly constructed for family convenience; good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Dairy, Stables, Garden, and Well of Water. The House is pleasantly situated among abundant shade trees, in a very desirable part of the town, and is newly and completely furnished. I will also sell my household and kitchen furniture, together with a large and carefully selected stock of goods now in store, at a most excellent business stand, and will do so upon accommodating terms and at a low price. To a gentleman of good business habits, who wishes to settle himself and family comfortably in North Carolina, I offer a bargain. B. F. RINALDI,
Elizabethtown, N. C.
October 19th, 1860. 9-3m

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possess on of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860. 27-tf

NOTICE.
THE LANDS before advertised by the subscriber, will be sold at his residence, on MONDAY, the 7th of January, 1861, and also his stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules, Horses, Wagons, Carts, and about of Corn, Fodder, & Farming Tools, and many other things too tedious to mention.—All the above will be sold without reserve, if not sold before the day of sale. Sale positive. Conditions made known on day of sale. J. E. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen co., N. C., Nov. 5, 1860. 12-ts

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

General Notices.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. JOHN H. FREEMAN respectfully informs the public that he has removed his office from his old stand, to the corner of Market and Second streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Key, where he intends to carry on *SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY* in all its most approved branches. My practical experience for the last twelve years, in Dentistry, is a sufficient guarantee that I will give entire satisfaction in every operation.
I will also state, that I have made arrangements with one of the best Mechanical Dentists in the Union, who will take charge of the Laboratory, and put up teeth on gold plate cheaper than any other Dentist in town. Vulcanite Rubber put up at the lowest price.
October 2, 1860.—23-2m—6-3m. [Herald copy.]

WILMINGTON AND TOPSAIL SOUND PACKET.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1860.

From the Daily Journal, 17th inst.

Our Friends at the North.—Are We Disunionists for the sake of Disunion?—No!

There is no denying the fact that, from whatever stand-point we view it, there are, and must be, painful feelings connected with the idea of a dissolution of this great confederacy. And among all these painful feelings there are none more painful than the necessity it involves of a seperation from the many good and true men in the non-slaveholding States, with whom it has been our pride and pleasure to act for so long. They have struggled in common with ourselves to avert the catastrophe which is now impending. If they and we have failed, neither they nor we are to be blamed. Even in the New England States there are very many men who deplore the existence of the causes which are irresistibly impelling the Southern States to a separation from the Northern States. But however much we may honor these brave men, and respect their position, we must be aware that they are sinking day by day into a hopeless minority. That practically they are powerless to stem the torrent of fanaticism that is sweeping away, or rather has already swept away all the barriers imposed by the Constitution, by good faith, by comity between the States. We gladly make exceptions in favor of the good and true men at the North who have, by their firmness and adherence to principle, entitled themselves to the respect and regard of the people of the South. This we can do to them individually, but we cannot, on their account, remain quiescent under the injurious and insulting conduct of the Northern States, as *political communities*, with all their power and influence as such, arrayed against us.

More than once, of recent times, gentlemen have spoken to us of letters received from friends at the North who have stood up manfully for the equality of the States in the past campaign, and who are prepared to do so in the future. These gentlemen at the North feel hurt at what they regard as the undiscriminating censures launched against the people of the North by Southern speakers and presses. Now, we should think that these friends ought to feel that charges or denunciations which cannot apply to them, are not intended for them. No names are saluted with warmer applause at the most ultra Southern meetings here, than those of the many distinguished Northern men who devoted their time, their talents and their money to stem the torrent of sectionalism at their homes, but who were wholly unable to accomplish anything. When, with their talents, their devotion, their patriotism, their wealth, their influence, they so signally failed, what hope can we have from anything at the North. We thank our friends there for their noble efforts on behalf of the confederacy of which we have all been so proud, around whose history cluster so many glorious memories, whose future was full of so many bright hopes. We mourn with them the failure of our mutual efforts to preserve this confederacy, because we see that the true spirit has departed from the States at the North, where our friends are hopelessly overcome and crushed down by a rampant and hostile majority. The Northern States, *as* States, have, by majorities unprecedented in the history of the country, proclaimed the "irrepressible conflict." In dealing with, and referring to these States, we must refer to them as such—we cannot individualize. It would be useless. The majorities rule, and the majorities there are all one way, and that is hostile. We can appreciate highly individual friendship, but not for that can we advise any State to forego her rights.

We trust that we are understood on this point. Let us say now, as we have said before, that we are not now, and never have been, disunionists for the sake of disunion. We honestly believe that there are very few who are. But we are now living in December, 1860. The events of this living and breathing time are around us, and can neither be explained away nor theorized out of existence. It is said on all hands that things have gone so far that a reconciliation between the two sections cannot, and, indeed, ought not, to take place, without a satisfactory adjustment, one which would not consist in a compromising away of rights, but in guaranteeing them, and providing for their enforcement and conservation. That such adjustment can be effected at at all we much question. Without such, several of the Southern States will dissolve their co-partnership with the North, and some of them will go under any circumstances. They have ceased to have faith in the power of any guarantees to repress the "irrepressible conflict."

Now, this is the situation of affairs on this 17th day of December, 1860, and it is this situation with which we have to deal, not that which may have existed when the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of '98-'9 were passed; nor yet that which existed in 1820, nor during General Jackson's administration, nor at any time prior to 1840 or 1850. This week, beyond doubt, South Carolina will decide her course for secession. The precise programme we do not, of course, know. There is hardly a doubt that she will be joined by several other of the cotton States at an early day. If we fold our arms and hang on, we will have to stay in a Congress wholly under the control of the Abolitionists, for such would be the state of things immediately consequent upon the withdrawal of half the Southern strength from the Congress of the existing Confederacy.—This we could not do. On leaving the Northern Confederacy, we could hardly calculate to stay out in the cold. Self-preservation would impel us to contract relations with the Southern States; but a tardy, undetermined, wavering course would have this difficulty attending it, namely—that we would appear to be forced out rather than to come out. We would have the alternative of staying out in the cold, or of joining a Confederacy already organized without our having had any say in the arrangement or any hand in adjust the terms.

These are the facts of the case. If we thought that guarantees would be given, we would have some hopes of the Confederacy, and these hopes would be greatly strengthened if we thought that any guarantees that could now be given would carry with them any assurance that the North would observe them according to their true spirit. Not believing that the North will give any guarantees, least of all any guarantees that will so satisfy the Southern States as to arrest the progress of the movement towards secession already begun, we must look upon a dissolution of the confederacy as inevitable, or nearly so. We say so because we think so. We call upon our legislature so to act as to meet the crisis now impending, this Dec. 1860. Let North Carolina be put in a position to take her proper place—not a dependent, secondary place, but an independent, commanding position, in the coming events—events which we think *must* come. If believing that these events must come makes us disunionists, then we are disunionists, but not otherwise. If we thought otherwise, we would say so, but we do not. If we saw any reasonable prospect of honorably averting dissolution, we would take pleasure in proclaiming that fact, but seeing no such prospect, or if any, a very faint one indeed, we hold out no false hopes.

In the event then, that a dissolution does occur, and we think it will, we urge as the true policy for North Carolina, that she should in that event go with the South, and that in doing so, she should act frankly and freely, and early enough to take a part in forming the rules of the new confederacy—not be forced to accept rules already formed by others.

☞ It is stated that Mr. Douglas will shortly come out in a speech in the Senate, declaring it the duty of the President to resist secession by force of arms.

☞ We are now within one week of the day observed by all christian denominations as the anniversary of that occasion whereon angels proclaimed peace on earth and good will to men, and yet we are forced to the confession that, so far as the American people are concerned, there is *not* peace on earth nor good will to men. We of the South do not and cannot feel at peace with those who *ought* to be our brethren of the North, but who are not. Even now, whilst we write, we are reminded of the fact that to-day and to-morrow, are the days set apart for dissolving the ties that unite one of the States of the Union to the other States. That done, one link will be dropped from the chain—its continuity will be lost and its power of cohesion gone.

Do the people of the North feel more friendly towards *us?* They cannot approach the communion table at the same time with any man who is guilty of the iniquity of holding slaves. They cannot worship at the same altar—they cannot meet in the same church—they cannot pray to the same God. This does not *look* like peace on earth or good will to men. It *is* not peace.—It would be folly in us to hold out the idea that it is peace. There is *no* peace.

The act of secession will certainly be passed by the Convention of the State of South Carolina by the middle of this week. It will be, no doubt, formally announced to the President by a Commissioner; such announcement being accompanied by a demand for the surrender of the forts and other military establishments.

The defences of Charleston harbor consist of Fort Moultrie, which is at the entrance, Fort Sumpter, about half-way between the Bar and the City, and Castle Pinckney, which is a round Fort, quite near the city. All these Forts are so placed as completely to command the channel, so that any vessel going up to Charleston, *must* come under the close fire of their guns.

Fort Moultrie is a powerful water battery and completely commands the entry to the harbor. Like most works simply intended for defence against attacks by water, it is comparatively weak on the land side. It is now being strengthened on that side.

Fort Sumter is a formidable work, built on piles in the middle of the harbor, and on the very edge of the ship channel. It can mount 145 guns. Some very heavy guns are now being mounted It is really one of the strongest works of the kind in the country. Fully manned and armed, it would be capable of defence against a large force.

Castle Pinckney is comparatively a small work. It commands the city completely, however. We believe that there are not more than 75 artillery men at Fort Moultrie, while Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter are wholly without garrisons. Fort Sumter would command Fort Moultrie, we think, and in the event of the first being taken, it appears to us that the latter would be untenable.

What will be done there we cannot of course say. A week or two will reveal the programme, we presume. The President still refuses to send any additional force to Charleston, being unwilling to precipitate matters, & knowing that any reinforcement would inevitably have the effect of bringing on collision. Of course the very extent of the works would render it impossible for them to be held by 75 men. There would hardly be enough for sentinels.—*Daily Journal, 17th inst.*

SHAVEN—SHORN—SHOT AND BANISHED.—Under this heading the Goldesboro' Rough Notes, of this date, narrates how, at Mosely Hall, a village upon the N. C. & Atlantic Railroad, on Thursday last, two white men named Waters, and a mulatto named Wilson, had been hurrahing for Lincoln, and otherwise acting in a manner deemed exceptionable. That a gentleman named Rouse told them that if they were in favor of Lincoln and the Abolitionists, they had better go North. One of the Waterses said he would if he had the means.—Rouse told him he would subscribe five dollars to help him off, whereupon the whole party made an attack upon him with deadly weapons.

Hearing of this outrage upon Mr. Rouse, a meeting was held on Saturday—a jury impannelled, which found the Waters men and Wilson guilty, whipped them and shaved their heads. Wilson, the free negro, had to go away. The Waters were finally permitted to remain.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.—The last business of any public importance last week in either house was the reports of the majority and the minority of the Committee on Federal Relations. Nothing definite will be done with these until after New Year's Day.

In the Senate on Thursday, sundry reports were made and Mr. Brown's resolutions for the appointment of certain gentlemen as Commissioners to South Carolina were debated. On Friday these resolutions were finally laid on the table, Mr. Brown stating that now it would be useless to pass them, on the ground we presume, that it was too late for any Commissioners to hope to influence the action of South Carolina. Mr. Erwin of Buncombe, we think, made a most eloquent and able secession speech, said to have been the speech of the session. Mr. Morehead was opposed to secession.

We see that a bill has been introduced to incorporate the Central Railroad of North and South Carolina. This road is intended to be as nearly as possible an air line from Charlotte, N. C., to a point on the North Eastern R. R. of S. C., known as Gourdin's depot, being the first depot above the Santee River. This is intended to put Charleston as near to Charlotte, as Wilmington will be when the W., C. & Rutherford Road is built. The difference in favour of Wilmington would be no more than some five to ten miles. They talk very sanguinely of being able to build it.

A communication from the Governor of Texas was laid before both houses. It proposes the call of a Convention of all the Southern States.

In the Senate, on Monday, we notice that Col. Humphrey presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of Onslow county, accompanying this presentation by some remarks as to the respectability and intelligence of the citizens composing the meeting.

We notice that a bill has been introduced for the relief of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company. We have seen no statement of its provisions, but we have heard verbally, that it probably contemplates a remission of the amount due by the Company to the State for money paid by the latter for interest on the bonds of the Company endorsed by the State. The Company, we believe, has not, so far, been able to meet this interest. It will also be proposed, no doubt, that this State endorsement of bonds shall be changed into stock to the same amount.

On Monday Mr. Erwin introduced a bill appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. This or some other bill for the same object, will be almost certain to pass at an early day.

We notice that Mr. Person of New Hanover, has introduced in the House of Commons a bill to give mechanics a lien on buildings erected by them, to secure payment for the same.

We see that Mr. White of Gaston County, has introduced a bill to incorporate a Company to build a railroad from Dallas, the County seat of Gaston County, to the South Carolina line. The distance is short and the object is no doubt to meet the newly projected road to run from Gourdin's depot to the N. E. Road in the direction of Charlotte.

We presume the Legislature will shortly adjourn for the holidays. They will perhaps lose nothing by this, as it will afford the members an opportunity for consulting with their constituency, and learning their wishes.

NEW BOAT.—We have so far neglected to notice the handsome Steamer Clarendon, belonging to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, which has been placed upon the river to run between the Company's depot in town and "Riverside" or Walker's Ferry, the present eastern terminus of the Railroad.

The Clarendon appears to us to be very well suited to the business for which she has been bought, being about the size of the Gen. Harlee, the Ferry Boat belonging to the W. & W. and W. & M. Railroad Companies. She is neatly fitted up. Her Ladies' Cabin is handsomely furnished and convenient, and apparently every provision has been made for the accommodation of passengers.

On the centre of the deck is a railroad track so constructed with the view of allowing cars to be run on to it and goods be thus carried without breaking bulk.

The Clarendon is of fair speed, her machinery is of the most improved pattern, and we have no doubt that she will prove a popular favorite under the command of her energetic and obliging Captain, Mr. Morrison.

DEATH OF A CAPTAIN.—Capt. J. R. Merrihew, of schooner Marine, died on board this morning about 5 o'clock. He was unwell during the early part of last night, and it is supposed died of apoplexy. Captain M. had been coming to this port in Powell's New York line of schooners, for the last five years, and by his gentlemanly deportment and easy manners, made many friends, and his death will be deeply lamented by a large number in Wilmington. He was a native of Fairhaven, Mass., we believe, but for a number of years a resident of Poughkepsie, New York, where he leaves a wife. His age was about 50 years. The flags on the vessels in port are at half-mast, in token of respect.

We understand that his remains are to be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.—*Daily Journal, 18th inst.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of South Carolina has elected the Hon. F. W. Pickens, of Edgefield District, Governor, and Gen. W. W. Harllee, of Marion District, Lieut. Governor of that State. Mr. Pickens was chosen on the seventh ballot; General Harllee was chosen on the second ballot

Mr. Pickens was recently U. S. Minister to Russia and is a gentleman of high standing; General Harllee is well known here as the former President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. He is a gentleman of fine talents and character.

☞ We have received a Pamphlet copy of the Proceedings of the Military Conventions held at Goldsboro' and Salisbury, July 11th, 1860—December 14th, 1860. Salisbury, N. C.: Printed by J. J. Bruner.

The results of the labors of these Conventions are embodied in the draft of "An Act for the better organization of the Militia." The interval between the meeting at Goldsboro' and that at Salisbury, was devoted by a committee to the perfecting of the details of this bill.

THE SMALL POX IN COLUMBIA.—The Columbia *South Carolinian* says that the reports in regard to the prevalence of Small Pox in that city, have been greatly exaggerated. It says, or rather a correspondent says through its columns, that there has been but a single death there from undoubted Small Pox, and only two others about which there has been a suspicion.

☞ The Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $4 per share.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of the country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING, AND PRAYER throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request and my own sense of duty, I designate FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the People assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this the hour of our calamity and peril to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm alone can save us from the awful effects of our crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigences by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech him to restore the friendship and good-will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that he would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 14, 1860.

From the Washington Constitution.

The Great Gin Man of the World is from Virginia.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, now the largest manufacturer of Gin in the World, is by birth a Virginian. He was born in Richmond. He is the seventh son of Major Benjamin Wolfe, deceased, who was an officer of the American Revolution.

Of these sons only three are living: Joel, alluded to hereafter, and Nat Wolfe, the great criminal lawyer of Kentucky for the last twenty years. Originally taken to Kentucky by Henry Clay, Nat Wolfe retained the friendship of the great statesman to the last hour of his life. Udolpho Wolfe removed to the city of New York in 1826, and entered the counting-house of his elder brother, Joel Wolfe, who was then largely engaged in the importation of brandy and gin from France and Holland. Young Wolfe's business qualification and energetic perseverance soon gave him a prominent position in the house of his brother, and when he reached the age of 21 he became a partner.

In 1839 that brother established the first distillery in Schiedam (Holland) ever undertaken by an American, and it yet continues, and is the place where the famous "*Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps*" is now manufactured.

In 1848 the senior partner of the house retired from active business, having accumulated a large fortune. In that same year Udolpho Wolfe made the fortunate discoveries that led to the manufacture of his now world-wide-famed "Schiedam Schnapps."

Udolpho Wolfe, although a merchant, has ever taken a prominent interest in the political questions of the day, especially in stern, though disinterested, opposition to each and every political party or leader who aimed to disturb the sacred institutions of the South, where he was born.

In any matter that affected Virginia or her leading men, whether of the present or of the glorious past, Mr. Wolfe has taken a deep and patriotic interest. When the removal of the remains of the lamented Monroe, who had been a warm personal friend of Mr. Wolfe's father, as well as of himself, was resolved upon, no man took a more active part than Mr. Wolfe.

When the Seventh Regiment returned to New York, Mr. Wolfe compiled and published a book, with a full narration of every thing connected with the obsequies of the ex-President, at an expense of three or four thousand dollars. This book also contained a full description of the famed Seventh Regiment, and also biographical sketches of the principal officers. It contained 346 pages. It has become a Book of History.

Mr. W. presented the Seventh Regiment with 1,300 copies, and also presented through Governor Wise and the Mayor of Norfolk, copies of the book to all the principal civil and military officers, and, in addition, he placed a copy in every public library in the different States. Not only Southern himself, he married a lady of Mobile, Alabama.

In closing this article, we merely desire to say that the history of this eminent energetic merchant gives the lie to the oft-repeated charge that the South produces no commercial men of distinction. Mr. Wolfe is the most extensive merchant in his branch of commercial manufacture that has ever lived in this Union.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, Dec. 17, 1860.

On Saturday last, Mr. Bates had an interview with Lincoln, and it is said he was formally offered the position of Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Bates is strongly against secession; says it is treason and must be put down, and the authority of the government maintained at all hazards.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 17, 1860.

Secretary Thompson left here to-day for South Carolina, in order to be in attendance at the State Convention which meets in Columbia to-day.

PEACE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, December 17, 1860.

The Union meeting here have appointed ex-President Fillmore, Green C. Bronson, and Richard Lathens, Esqs., as Peace Committee to visit the South Carolina Convention.

WENDELL PHILLIPS MOBBED IN BOSTON!

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1860.

Wendell Phillips delivered an address yesterday.—When he left the Hall the crowd rushed on him, but he was protected home by the police.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18th 1860

The object of Secretary Thompson's mission from Mississippi to Raleigh, is said to be to effect a co-operation of the Southern States in case Lincoln's administration commits any overt act against the South.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on yesterday, Mr. Wade made a speech against secession. His tone was defiant and triumphant.

In the House various propositions and resolutions were offered for the consideration of the committee of 33, looking to harmonizing the difficulties. Lovejoy voted for a proposition to repeal the nullification laws of the Northern States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19th, 1860.

SENATE—YESTERDAY.—Mr. Powell's resolution, referring tha secession portion of the President's Message to the select committee of 13, was adopted. Gen. Lane submitted resolutions requesting a general convention of the States; referred. Mr Crittenden, a series of resolutions looking to an amendment of the Constitution—re-establishing and extending the Missouri Compromise line; prohibiting Congressional interference with slavery in the District of Columbia; authorizing the inter-State slave trade; the repeal of the personal liberty bills in the Northern States; the suppression of the African slave trade.

The House laid Mr. Crawford's resolution on the table.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 18th, 1860.

Gov. Pickens was inaugurated at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and both Houses of the Legislature adjourned to meet in Charleston on Thursday next.

THE CONVENTION.

The State Convention met at noon. Gen. Jamison was elected President. A Committee of twenty-one was appointed, who were authorized to report an ordinance for secession.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in Charleston at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The small pox has become epidemic at Columbia and Camden. There is great panic in consequence among the citizens and strangers. It is feared the disease will be carried over the whole State.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19th, 1860.

The Convention met yesterday in this city at the appointed hour. Several Committees were appointed, and the Convention adjourned at 11 o'clock to-day.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 19th, 1860.

A strong appeal has been published to the people of Massachusetts., signed by the most prominent and eminent men of the State, denouncing the personal liberty bill of said State, and urging the repeal of the same.

STEAMSHIP BURNT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18th, 1860.

The Steamship John A King, of the Charleston line, took fire at her dock this morning, and was consumed to the waters edge.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, ME., Dec. 18th 1860.

The steamship Bohemian brings Liverpool dates to the 8th inst.

Rosin was dull at 5s a 5s 3d. Spirits Turpentine 33s. Rice quiet.

It is rumored that Antonelli has resigned.

The Austrian fortresses in Venetia are preparing for a vigorous defence.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 19, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton firm; sales of 1,200 bales. Flour advanced 5 cents; Southern $4 90 a $5 25. Wheat anvanced 1 cent. Corn firm; mixed 62 a 65 cents. Spirits Turpentine dull. Rosin dull, at $1 15. Rice steady at 2⅞ a 3½.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is to be hoped that when Lincoln is inaugurated President of the *Northern Confederacy*, he will make the author of certain communications, published in the *Herald* over the signature of "Bladen," his *Attorney General*. J.

December 19th, 1860.

Addresses of Certain Southern Senators and Members of Congress.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

The argument is exhausted. All hope of relief in the Union through the agency of committees, congressional legislation or constitutional amendments, is extinguished, and we trust the South will not be deceived by appearances or the pretence of new guarantees. In our judgment, the Republicans are resolute in the purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the South. We are satisfied the honor, safety, and independence of the Southern people require the organization of a Southern confederacy—a result to be obtained only by separate State secession—that the primary object of each slaveholding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from a Union with hostile States.

J. L. Pugh, of Alabama.
David Clopton, of Alabama.
Sydenham Moore, of Alabama.
J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama.
J. A. Stallworth, of Alabama.
J. W. H. Underwood, of Georgia.
L. J. Gartrell, of Georgia.
James Jackson, of Georgia.
John J. Jones, of Georgia.
Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia.
Alfred Iverson, U. S. Senator, Georgia.
George S. Hawkins, of Florida.
T. C. Hindman, of Arkansas.
Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senator, Mississippi.
A. G. Brown, U. S. Senator, Mississippi.
Wm. Barksdale, of Mississippi.
Reuben Davis, of Mississippi.
Burton Craig, of North Carolina.
Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina.
John Slidell, United States Senator, Louisiana.
J. P. Benjamin, U. S. Senator, Louisiana.
J. M. Landrum, of Louisiana.
Lewis T. Wigfall, United States Senator, Texas.
John Hemphill, United Senator, Texas.
J. H. Reagan, of Texas.
M. L. Bonham, of South Carolina.
W. Porcher Miles, of South Carolina.
John McQueen, of South Carolina.
John D. Ashmore, of South Carolina.

CENSUS OF RICHMOND COUNTY.—We are indebted to C. C. Gibson, Esq., for the census returns of Richmond county, as follows:

Free inhabitants,	5,555
Slave inhabitants,	5,583
Number of farms,	694
Deaths from June, 1859, to June, 1860,	173

Standard.

The Wilson Schools.

The semi-annual examination of these schools, under Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, came off last week, with usual interest and hopor. It continued four days and nights, with a crowded house each night—we could not be present during the day. We are happy to learn that these schools are now considered to be in a more flourishing condition than at any previous time. The number of students the past session has been about one hundred and fifty. In point of health, the report is a matter of much gratification. In the Seminary *there has not been a case* of serious indisposition, and a healthier, rosier set of young ladies we never saw than graced the stage on Thursday night.

One word for the instructors in these schools, and one good word, because it is deserved. We know they are not surpassed, and we doubt if they are equalled in ability first, in faithfullness second, and in energy thirdly, in any institution, North or South.

The chief instructress in music was educated in Prussia, and understands music as a science and an art, which, unfortunately, cannot be said of many American teachers. Her whole soul is in her work. Madamoiselle Marindin was educated in Switzerland, and speaks Parisian French, an advantage offered to our children in but few schools.

The solid branches find a genuine scholar and a rare disciplinarian in Miss Powers, formerly a teacher in Kimball Union Academy, admitted to be one of the most thorough going Institutions in the United States. Miss Hutchinson we know to be an artist among the first anywhere. We have found her paintings North and South, including among them some excellent portraits of distinguished persons taken from life.

Mr. Williams, in charge of the Preparatory Department, has already won a high reputation.

The same compliment belongs to the other teachers. The Principals of these Schools, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, need not a word. Their fame is wide throughout the State and throughout the South. Zealous, diligent, capable, and *loving* their *profession*—they *labor*—they "teach"—"teach"—"teach," with an "eye single to the glory" of their profession. Long may they live to bless the glorious cause, which they have done so much to advance—more, probably, than any other teachers in the State.

The tone of morality among the boys is certainly very flattering; we understand that *not a single instance of intemperance from the use of intoxicating drinks, or any of its kindred vices, has been known or heard of by the teachers during the past session.*

The exercises of the Hermean and Minervian Literary Societies, were of a very superior order. The rendition of William Tell, by the former Society, reflected great credit upon the department of Elocution taught in these schools. The paper read by the Minervian was worthy of the columns of the Ledger, (send it up young ladies.) and the music, chaste and tasty in selection, was discoursed as all would have it. Long may its harmonies echo in our souls as a charm "to cast out" and keep out from them all the "devils" of life's care and vexations.—*Wilson Ledger.*

☞ The following is an extract from a communication in the Ledger, giving an account of the examination of the Wilson Schools:

"The examination, which lasted through several consecutive days, were in the honest opinion of your correspondent, of the most thorough and searching character, and in this they afford a marked contrast to the majority of examinations which are generally of a superficial description, calculated to elicit only what the scholar *knows*, and so ingeniously conducted, either by the unaided skill of the teacher, or by the positive collusion with the pupils, as to leave untouched any theme, subject or exercise in the management of which they might betray awkwardness or ignorance. The privilege of questioning the pupils was not confined to the Principals or their Assistante, but was cheerfully conceded to every visitor. Those who availed themselves of this *request* of the teachers, expressed themselves highly pleased with the evidences of patient culture on the part of the instructors, and diligent application in the pupils. Mr. Richardson is a man of parts—has devoted his whole life, energies and abilities to his chosen calling—is keenly alive to its necessities and wants—is a veteran instructor, prompt, active and indefatigable, and has educated hosts of young men, not to be

"Like dumb driven cattle,
But like heroes in the strife."

May his declining years, after the hey-day of his youthful vigor and the maturity of his manhood have been spent in a thankless, ill-requited and undervalued profession, be closed with a serene consciousness of having effected much good in his day and generation. The Fine Arts, too, if we may judge from the excellence of the specimens hung around the stage of the spacious chapel, are not considered as beneath the notice or above the capacity of the young ladies of the institution. Many of them were highly creditable.

Supreme Court.

This Tribunal commenced its Winter Term in this city on Monday last—Chief Justice Pearson and associate Justices Battle and Manly being present. A class of 20 gentlemen were examined, and being found qualified, were granted licenses to practice as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law in the county Courts of the State. We append the names and residences of those who composed the class:

Samuel A. Harrell, Pasquotank.
Joseph A. Bland, Pitt.
H. E. Charles, Guilford.
Wm. A. Herring, Duplin.
W. Sharp, Hertford.
John D. W. Bryan, Sampson.
Wm. G. Morisey, Wayne.
Thomas D. Johnston, Asheville.
Junius B. French, Richmond Hill.
Sol. H. Whyte, Windsor.
Wm. M. Davis, Smith county, Va.
Duncan C. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Stuart L. Johnston, Plymouth, N. C.
R. C. Badger, Raleigh, N. C.
A. G. Halyburton, Marion, N. C.
J. M. Mayo, Edgecombe county, N. C.
Jno. K. Connally, Yadkin county, N. C.
W. L. Love, Jackson county, N. C.
Hugh O'Brien, Franklin, N. C.
W. J. Stanly, Columbus county, N. C.

Raleigh Register.

Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen, upon examination before the Judge of this Court on Tuesday last, were found qualified, and granted licenses to practice law in the Superior Courts of this State, viz:

Basil C. Manly, Raleigh.
A. S. Hinton, Marion, Ala.
Abner S. Williams, Martin County.
Louis Hilliard, Greenville, N. C.
W. M. Hammond, Anson, N. C.
T. C. Singeltary, Pitt, N. C.
W. M. Norman, Dobson, Surry Co., N. C.
Thomas Cowan, Wilmington, N. C.
E. F. Satterfield. " "
J. K. Lassiter, Sampson, N. C.
Jeff. W. Rogers, Camden, Ark.
Sam'l M. Stanford, Kenansville, Duplin.
Gen. J. L. Henry, Buncombe.
M. S. Robins, Randolph Co.
Wm. Adams, Greensboro, N. C.
M. L. Eure, Gatesville, N. C.
W. J. Rasberry, Snow Hill, Greene Co.

Raleigh Register.

From the Home Journal, New-York, August 27, 1859.

AMONG the many apparent trifles continually being brought to the surface from the ideal under-world of the unknown, there are occasionally simple articles costing but little in detail, but whose combined benefits, usefulness and economy of time and money, aggregate on the basis of millions. Such an article is SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—Its uses are innumerable, and as its cost is next to nothing, the demand for it is universal. It is prepared with chemicals, and used cold—requiring but little skill or time for its application.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.—*Washington*, Dec. 17.—Judge Black was to-day confirmed as Secretary of State.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing is here by invitation. The President had an interview with him to-day relative to the crisis.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio delegations are in separate conference to-day on some subject.

It is not apprehended here that there will be any blood-shed should the "Ready-Men" of South Carolina demand the surrender of Fort Moultrie. Major Anderson's instructions are deemed to be such as will enable him to retain an honorable position.

THE FEELING AT JACKSON, MISS.—As an evidence of the correctness of the feeling in Jackson, Miss., Col. Rev. Mathews, member of the Legislature recently returned from Jackson, informs us that a proposition made to raise money during the sitting of the Legislature last week, by private subscription, (the Constitution prohibiting the pledges of the faith of the State,) resulted as follows: Gen. Chas. Clark, of Bolivar, (Colonel Second Regiment of the Mexican war,) subscribed one hundred bales cotton; Miles McGhee, of Bolivar, a private citizen, subscribed the same; H. C. Chambers, member of the Legislature for Osborne, the same; Col. Burns, member for Union, the same and fifty hogsheads sugar to Louisiana; Jeff. Davis and Lamar, one thousand dollars each.—*Mobile Mercury.*

LIST OF PREMIUMS,

Awarded at the Sixth Annual Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, held near Clinton, Dec. 6th, 7th and 8th, 1860.

FIELD CROPS.

For 5 acres low land corn, 337 bushels and 4 lbs., largest crop, J R Beaman, $12 50

SAMPLE CROPS, N. C.

Best variety of corn for bread, Curtis Thomson, $1 00
2d do do do do Thomas Ashford, 50
3d do do do do A Holmes, 50
do do do do for stock, Curtis Thomson, $1 00
2d do do do do R C Holmes, 50
3d do do do do J R Beaman, 50
do do wheat, R Peterson, diploma.
2d do do do A Johnson, $1 00
3d do do do Tho Ashford, 50
do sweet potatoes, C Thomson, diploma.
do Irish do T M Lee, 50
do peas, R F Boykin, 1 00
2d do do W A Faison, 1 00
do bushel rice, R C Holmes, 50
2d do do do Thos Ashford, 1 00
do do oats, A Johnson, 50
2d do do do G W Draughon, 50
3d do do do H A Bizzell, 25
SINGLE SPECIMENS. diploma.
Tallest collard, Mrs Wm Ashford,
Largest turnip, J C Williams, 25
2d do do do do, 25
3d do do David Thomson, 12½
do pumpkin, L A Powell, diploma.
2d do do do do, 25
3d do do do do, 12½
do watermellon, G W Hobbs, diploma.
do citron, Miss Flora King, 25
do cabbage, A Johnson, 25
2d do do R C Holmes, 25
do gourd, A Holmes, 12½
do sweet potato, G W Hobbs, 25
2d do do do C Thomson, 12½
CATTLE, NORTH CAROLINA.
Best devon bull 4 years old, E F Shaw, $4 00
2d do do do do W A Faison, 2 00
do do 3 do Frank J Faison, 1 00
do durham bull over 3 years old, J L Boykin, 3 00
2d do do do do H Boykin, 2 00
do do do 2 do E L Faison, 2 00
do do and devon bull 2 years old, J C Williams, 2 00
do do do 1 do G Holmes, 2 00
do half durham bul S. Boykin, 2 00
do native do do C Thompson, 4 00
2d do do do J C Williams, 2 00
do devon steer 1 year old, Thos Bunting, 2 00
do do heifer do Thos Bunting, 2 00
do do do do W A Faison, 1 00
3d do do do A Hobbs, diploma.
do durham cow, Frank J Faison, 2 00
do do and native cow, A Johnson, 2 00
do native heifer 1 year old, R Peterson, 2 00
do devon bull calf, Frank J Faison, 2 00
do do H Boykin, 1 00
do durham heifer calf, W A Faison, 2 00
2d do do do W A Faison, 1 00
do ayrshire bull calf, M J Faison, 2 00
do do heifer calf, W A Faison, 2 00
2d do do M J Faison, 1 00
do durham and native bull calf, C T Stevens, 2 00
do native bull calf 8 months old, A Hobbs, 2 00
do do do 1 year old, C Thompson, 2 00
do heifer grade stock, E Peterson, 2 00
do 1 native steer, S Boykin, 1 00
do 1 durham heifer 1 year old, E L Faison, 1 00
do 1 do calf 9 mo. old, Frank J Faison, 1 00
do 1 do and devon bull calf, H Boykin, 1 00
do 1 durham heifer 1 year old, G Holmes, 1 00
do 1 devon do 2 do W A Faison, 1 00
do 1 do and native heifer, H A Bizzell, 1 00
WORKING OXEN AND FAT CATTLE.
Best yoke working oxen, Wm Ashford, 4 00
2d do do do Thos Bunting, 2 00
do fat steers, E L Faison, 4 00
do single fat steer, W Ashford, 2 00
2d do do W A Faison, 1 00
do fat heifer, W A Faison, 1 00
do lot fat cattle, W Ashford, 6 00
A lot of fat cattle, C T Stevens, diploma.
MILCH COWS.
Best milch cow giving 12 quarts per day, Alfred Johnson, $5 00
2d do do do 10 do do do Thomas Bunting, 3 00
3d do grade cow, H Boykin, 2 00
FIRST CLASS HORSES, N. C.
do stallion over 4 years old, J C Williams, 10 00
do do do do M J Faison, 5 00
do do do do T A Granger, diploma.
do horse colt 3 years do Wm A Thompson, 5 00
do do do 2 do do Thos Ashford, 2 00
2d do do do do do S R Ireland, 1 00
3d do do do do do P Murphy, diploma.
do do do 1 do do Thos Ashford, 2 00
2d do do do do C Thomson, 1 00
3d do do do do do G Byrd, diploma.
do mare 4 years old and under 10, E L Faison, 5 00
2d do do do do do R D Moseley, 2 00
3d do do do do do B Matthis, dip.
do filly 3 do do H H Register, 4 00
do do do do John Hudson, 2 00
3d do do do do E Peterson, diploma.
do do 2 do do Isaac C Wright, 2 00
2d do do do do Abner Faison, 1 00
3d do do do do G W Hobbs, diploma.
do do 1 do do do 2 00
2d do do do do S J Barfield, 1 00
3d do do do do E L Faison, diploma.
do brood mare, (colt by her side,

do do do Mrs Tho Ashford, dip.

FRUITS, NORTH CAROLINA.

Best and largest variety apples 13 kinds, H A Bizzell, 1 00
do do do pears, H A Bizzell, 1 00
do do do peaches, do 50
For fruit and fruit trees, Westbrook & Co, (Greensboro', 5 00
Best sample apple brandy, 5 yrs old, G W Hobbs, 1 00
do do do do Mrs A Johnson, 50
do do peach do G W Hobbs, 1 00
do do blackberry wine, Mrs A G Herring, 1 00
do do do Miss S J Beaman, 50
do do scuppernong do Mrs Wm Ashford, 1 00
do do do J D Pearsal, 50
do do whortleberry do Mrs T Herring, 1 00
do do native do " C T Murphy, 50
do do do " P J Faison, 50
do do currant do Miss R M Lee, 1 00
do do blackberry cordial, Mrs E J Micks, 1 00
do do peach do " R C Holmes, 50
do do do " E J Micks, 50
do do strawberry do " M Faison, 1 00
do do scuppernong do Dr Jas A Kizzell, 1 00
do do wild grape do do do 1 00
do do bullace do do do 1 00
do do cherry do Mrs W Ashford, 1 00
do do cider wine, " M J Faison, 1 00
do do do vinegar, " A Johnson, 1 00
do do do Miss M A Faison, 1 00
do do gooseberry wine, R J Nixon,
For the orchard containing the greatest variety, not less than 50 kinds, Dr H A Bizzell, 5 00

MANUFACTURES IN WOOD, IRON, &C. $2 00
Best plow, B R Hood, 2 00
do subsoil plow, B R Hood, 1 00
do do do P G Cook, 1 00
do cotton scraper, B R Hood, 1 00
do straw and shuck cutter, A Johnson, 3 00
do two horse wagon, E Peterson, 1 50
do do do A Johnson, 1 00
do cotton chopper and scraper, L H Hartsfield, 1 00
do window sash, L H Hartsfield, 1 00
do brogan shoes, L H Hartsfield, 2 00
do horse cart (without nails,) W A Faison, 1 00
do do do M Carroll, 2 00
do ox cart, M Carroll, 1 00
do rake and manure fork, R Peterson, 2 00
do dump cart, Frank J Faison, 1 00
do brick, G W Draughon, 50
do well bucket, M L Thornton,
do N. C. water buckets, Hubbard Mosely & Company, 1 00
25
do splint brooms, Thos Ashford, 2 00
do sulkey, T & A Turner, 3 00
do buggy, J C & D W Hood, 1 50
do do A A McKethan,
do 1 pair brogan shoes by slave, G W Draughon, 50
Greatest variety of farming implements, B R Hood, 3 00

BEES.

Best jar strained honey, Mrs A Johnson, 1 00
do do do " Wm Ashford, 50
do do honey comb, " Wm Ashford, 1 00
do do do " Tho Ashford, 50

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Best cup cake, Mrs L C Hubbard, $1 00
do do do Miss Kate E Wright, 50
do do do Mrs A Johnson, dip.
do do loaf cake, " A Johnson, 50
do do nut cake, Miss S C Matthis, 1 00
do do silver cake, Mrs A Johnson, 1 00
do do do " W A Faison, 50
do do sponge do " A Johnson, 1 00
do do do " L C Hubbard, 50
do do Miss A Moore, diploma.
1 Boston cake, Mrs A Johnson, diploma.
Best gold cake, " A Johnson, 1 00
do do do " W A Faison, 50
do do pound cake, " A Johnson, 1 00
do do do Miss A Thompson, 50
do do walnut cake, " D Ashford, 1 00
do pound do made of corn meal, Miss S Thompson, 1 00
do plate of cream cake, Miss S C Matthis, 50
do do biscuit, Mrs. A Johnson, 50
do loaf light bread, Mrs A Johnson, 1 00
do do do " R C Holmes, 50
do do do " R Peterson, diploma
do loaf corn bread, Miss S C Matthis 50
do do do Mrs R Peterson, 25
do half-bush dried apples, Mrs A Johnson, 1 00
do do do do " T Ashford, 50
do do do do " M J Lane, diploma.
do do do peaches, " H A Bizzell, 1 00
do do do do " Wm Ashford, 50
do do do do " W H Faison, diploma
do tallow candles, Mrs W H Faison, 1 00
do do Miss S C Matthis, 50
do do Mrs T B Matthis, diploma
do box hard soap, " D A Thomson, 1 00
do do do " W H Faison, 50
do do do " G Holmes, diploma
do specimen apple jelly, Mrs W Johnson, 50
do do do " J D Pearsal, 25
do do do Miss A Johnson, diploma.
do do peach jelly, Mrs T M Lee, 50
do do quince do Miss Flora King, 50
do do pear do Mrs T M Lee, 50
do muskmellon preserves, Mrs R A Mosely, 50
do pear do Miss M L Faison, 50
do quince do Mrs A Holmes, 50
do peach do L C Hubbard, 50
do specimen pickled cabbage, do do 50
do do mixed pickles, Mrs R A Mosely, 50
do do onion do " do do 50
do sweet do " A G Herring, 50
do jar brandy peaches, " E J Micks, 1 00
do do pears, Miss S J Beaman, 50
do do do scuppernongs, " R M Lee, 50
do leaf lard, " J H Stevens, 1 00
Largest collection of jellies, catsups, preserves, pickles, &c., Mrs T M Lee, 1 00
do do Mrs E J Micks, 50

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Best knit counterpane, Miss Emily Burr, $1 00
do single do Mrs Isaac C Wright, 1 00
do do do " Jane Thomson, 50
do do do Miss S E Owen, diploma.
do woolen negro cloth, Mrs R Peterson, 1 00
do do do do " Isaac C Wright, 50
do hearth rug, " Isaac C Wright, 1 00
do 5 yards carpeting, " J R Smith, 1 00
do do stair do " M J Lane, 1 00
do coverlit of woolen or mixed, Mrs I C Wright, 1 00
do do do do " T I Faison, 50
do do do do " T Chesnutt, dip.
do pair wool socks, Mrs W H Faison, 50
do do do " M L Thornton, 25
do 5 yards white wool jeans, Mrs J Thomson, 2 00
do do black do do " M A Faison, 2 00
do do do do do " Fleet Cooper, 1 00
do do flannel, " M J Lane, 1 00
do cotton homespun, " T B Matthis, 1 00
do do do " H Boykin, 50
do do do " T B Matthis, dip.
do do checks, " M J Lane, 1 00
do woolen vesting, " Fleet Cooper, 1 00
do homemade suit of clothes, " " " 2 00
do do do do " Wm Ashford, 1 00

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURE.

Best bale cotton yarn, A Johnson, 1 00
do do do Hubbard, Moseley & Co, 50
do do osnabergs, do do 2 00
do do sheeting, do do 2 00
do plow lines, Isaac C Wright, 25
do 40 yds carpeting, Mrs J R Smith, 2 00
do shuck mattress, M L Thornton, 1 00
do cotton do M. L. Thornton, 1 00

PATCH WORK, EMBROIDERY AND WORSTED WORK.

Best Quilt, (premium divided) Mrs M J Lane, 50
" " J C Williams, 50
do do " W C Draughon, 50
do do " W H Faison, dip.
do embroidered shirt, Miss M R Draughon, 1 00
do plaited do " Eliza Fryer, 1 00
do emb. shirt bosom, " Susan J Cox, 50
do ladies skirt, " C Monroe, 1 00
do do do " S A Johnson, 50
do childs flannel skirt, " " " 50
do emb. childs sacque, Mrs. Junius Millard, 1 00
do do do Miss Kate E Wright, 50
do tape skirt, " S J Beaman, 1 00
do infants do Mrs Junius Millard, 1 00
do do do Miss E A McArthur, 50
do do dress, " C J Jackson, 1 00
do do do Mrs Junius Millard, 50
do do do " D A Thomson, diploma.
do worsted shawl, Miss Ann Rhodes, 1 00
do knit shawl, " L A Norton, 1 00
do pair under sleeves & collar, Miss M Ashford, 50
do do knit do do " S A Johnson, 50
do collar and sleeves, Mrs R Millard, 50
do piece flouncing, Miss Susan J Cox, 50
do crochet edging and collar, Miss S A Johnson, 50
do collar, Mrs S Thomson, 1 00
do tatten collar, Miss Ann Moore, 1 00
do transferred collar, Mrs J H Hawley, 1 00
do crochet do do R Peterson, 1 00
do embroidered caps, Mrs M A Faison, 50
do table cover, Mrs J H Hawley, 50
do knit hood, do A Johnson, 50
do infant's hat, Miss Kate E Wright, 50
do worsted tidy, Miss Zimmerman, 1 00
do railroad do do L F Cutler, 1 00
do crochet do do Clara Micks, 50
do do do do Zimmerman, diploma.
do shell watch case, Miss R M Lee, 1 00
do do do Mrs J H Hawley, 50
do cushion, Miss L F Cutler, 1 00
do crochet cushion, Miss R M Lee, 50
do pin do Mrs J H Hawley, 25
do lamp mat, Miss Kate Burr, 50
do pair slippers, Miss Kate Micks, 50
do do do Kate E Wright, 25
do cloud, Mrs E J Micks, 50
do horn basket, Miss Jane Fryer, 50
do basket wax work, Miss L F Cutler, 50
do pair pillow cases do S C Matthis, 1 00
Pair pillow cases, patch-work by sv't of Mrs G Holmes, 25

FINE ARTS.

Best painting, (Great Britain,) Miss Lou Murphy, $1 00
do do (United States,) " " 50
do do (Among the Alps,)" M Bunting, dip.
do do (Indian brook,) Miss Zimmerman, 1 00
do do (Carthage,) " Ann Rhodes, 50
do pearl painting, J C & D W Hood, 1 00
do farm do Jno E Spearman, 1 00
do boquet of grasses, Miss L Gleason, 1 00

CULTIVATED FARMS.

Best cultivated farm, W A Faison, $25 00
do do do, J R Beaman, 6 25
do premium divided, L A Powell, 6 25

DISCRETIONERY PREMIUMS.

Sample corn starch, Mrs Owen Holmes, $1 00
Model of a pump, Jas Armstrong, 5 00
do of window blind with spring, L H Hartfield, 1 00
do schooner, by servant of G Holmes, 1 00
do Plantation riddle, by servant, W H Faison, 1 00
Specimen of candies, Miss Bettie King, 50
do do " M H Moore, 50
Plantation baskets, Jno C Boykin, 1 00
1 fine small basket, Jno R Smith, 25
1 pair Cotswool sheep, W A Faison, 2 00
1 motherless coalt, 8 mos, Wm Gregory, 2 00
1 native and devon heifer, A Johnson, 2 00
1 native and durham bull, S Boykin, 2 00
1 pair berkshire pigs, C T Stevens, 1 00
1 beaver hide, John Moore, 25
1 pair buck horns, G W Draughon, 25
Continental money, Jno A Oates, 25
Mutton hams, R Peterson, 1 00

THE MINERS' AND PLANTERS' BANK.—The notes of this bank, we perceive, are at a discount in this city of 10 per cent. There is no earthly reason why these notes should be at so great a discount, except the remote situation of the bank. The bank is located in Murphy, Cherokee county, some distance from railroads, it is true, and this is the only reason that we can conceive why its notes should be at a discount. The statement of this bank, published in the Register a few days ago, showed that the bank was in a healthy condition, and we learned from the President of the Bank, Mr. A. T. Davidson, who was in our office a day or two ago, that the bank continued to pay specie for their notes up to the 7th instant, and only suspended then because other banks in this State, which were in a state of suspension, were sending their notes to them in large numbers, demanding the specie, and refusing to take their own notes in exchange for those of the Miners' and Planters's Bank. Even now they pay specie to their customers who desire it. We repeat that there is no reason why the holders of these notes should part with them at a sacrifice. If the holders of these notes, who cannot pass them at par and are afraid to keep them, will enclose them to the President or Cashier of the bank, they can get notes on other North Carolina banks in exchange for them.—*Ral Register.*

THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE—*War the Consequence.*—The Milledgeville correspondent of the Savannah News, says:

"One universal voice of condemnation of the idea of collection of revenue in South Carolina, in case of secession, by force of arms has arisen. All agree that if Mr. Buchanan should commit such a crime against State sovereignty, that Georgia will stand by South Carolina to the bitter end."

It remains to be seen whether the Federal Government will attempt this coercive measure. If it do, before one month passes, the whole country will be in a blaze of war. South Carolina will do all in her power to avoid a collision, and, if no attempt be used to exact unlawful tribute of her, then we are disposed to think the question of the possession of the forts can be settled by Commissioners. But she will not permit either the blood or the treasure of her citizens to be drawn by a foreign Government.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

WEALTH OF MISSISSIPPI.—It has been estimated that the taxable wealth of Mississippi, in land and negroes, for the year 1860, will amount to the handsome sum of six hundred and fifty-three million one hundred thousand dollars. The estimate for the county of Warren is put down at nineteen million five hundred thousand dollars. Hinds is put down as the richest county, her estimate being twenty-nine million dollars. Lowndes comes next—twenty-six million dollars. Yazoo, and Bolivar, twenty-five million dollars. Madison, twenty-three million dollars. Marshall, twenty-two million dollars.—DeSoto, twenty million dollars. The population of Gallobusha, under the new census, is seventeen thousand two hundred and forty-four. Value of personal property, ten million two hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars. Real estate, four million two hundred and nine thousand and seven dollars. Total, fourteen million four hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

YEAST.—To make good yeast, boil two ounces of the best hops in a gallon of water for half an hour; strain it, and let it cool down to the heat of new milk; then put in a small handful of salt and half pound of moist sugar; beat up one pound of the best flour with some of the liquor, and then mix all well together. Two days after add three pounds of potatoes, boiled and then mashed, to stand four and twenty hours; then put into bottles, and it will be ready for use. Stir it frequently while making, and keep it warm. Before using, shake the bottle up well. It will keep in a cool place for two months.

☞ The total population of the United States is thirty-one Millions.

PEACOCK'S STORE, N. C., Nov. 29, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the first day of January next, the Post Office at Peacock's Store, Columbus County, N. C., will be vacated, unless some suitable person can be found to take charge of it, as I cannot longer serve.
LOVET PEACOCK, P. M.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEED.

JUST RECEIVED FROM D. LANDRETH & SONS. the most reliable Seed Growers in the country, a full supply of NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of a variety of Beans, Peas, Asparagus, Roots, Onion Setts, White and Red Clover Seed, Blue Grass, and a general assortment of small Seed. Also, Flower Seeds and Hyacinth Bulbs. For sale by WALKER MEARES,
Nov. 24. 45 Market street.

A Word of Warning.

There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon a community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. *Fifteen years ago* Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and grey and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. *The original preparation is a scientific combination*, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the *original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative*, which is reliable.
Troy Whig.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.
W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
Nov. 23. 68—1m-d&w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.
May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-sow-1y

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by A. F. Newkirk, Esq, Mr. BENJ. PADRICK, to MARY SMITH, all of New Hanover county.

In Greenville, Pitt county, on the 4th instant, at 10½ o'clock, a. m., at the residence of the bride's father, by W. J. Blow, Esq., Mr. ISAIAH HODGES to Miss MOLLIE HOELL.

DIED.

At his residence, in the town of Bath, Beaufort County, on the 29th ultimo, WILLIAM M. MARSH, Esq., aged 55 years and 4 months.

In this county, on the 17th inst., Mr. MORRIS SNEEDEN, aged 31 years and 2 months.

WILLIAM BOGART,

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro'. will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

TURPENTINE FARM FOR SALE

THE subscriber will sell or rent his TURPENTINE FARM on Black Tom Bay, in the Parish of St. James', Goose Creek, 4½ miles from Gaillard's Station, on the Northeastern Railroad, containing 1,500 acres of high Pine land. There are, already cut, 10 crops of boxes, from 1 to 2 years old, and there are round pines enough for 4 or 5 more.

To one desirous of engaging in Turpentine, there are many advantages, and the premises will be found sufficiently well settled. There are accommodations for twenty-five hands, two comfortable dwelling houses, kitchen, corn crib, stables, cooper's shed, and the very necessary advantage of an old and long established road to the railroad, that may be hauled over at any season, wet or dry.

For farming purposes, the land is well adapted, and the situation is healthy—warranted to be so.—and the range for stock, both summer and winter, is good.

About two-thirds of the tract abounds in yellow pine of the best quality—suitable for milling,—and the home demand for timber is fair.

I will sell with the place, a full supply of TURPENTINE and COOPER'S TOOLS. Carts, Wagons, etc.

For any information enquir of the subscriber, on the premises.
J. J. BROWNING,
D c 20, 1860.—17-2t Jedburg Post Office, S. C.

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE JANUARY 14, 1860.

In addition to the ordinary Academic course, Military tactics will be introduced; and for this purpose the aid of a competent officer has been secured. Every student will be required to comply with the regulations of this department. No extra charge will be made. Rates of tuition and board as last advertised. For further particulars, address
Dec. 20, 1860 —17-3t A. R. BLACK, Principal.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.

Dec. 12th, 1860.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel, can be learned by application to, or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinsville Post Office, Sampson county, N. C.
GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.
December 20, 1860. 17-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1860.
George Johnson, Adm'r of Benjamin Johnson, dec'd,
vs.
Enoch Johnson, Levi Johnson, Josiah Johnson, G. W. Johnson, Thomas Highsmith and wife Tobitha, Gibson Johnson and wife Mary, Charles Bland and wife Rachel, and Isaac Johnson and wife Ann.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE TO MAKE ASSETS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Levi Johnson, Gibson Johnson, Charles Bland and wife Rachel, Thomas Highsmith and wife Tobitha, and Isaac Johnson and wife Ann, are non-residents of this State. It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, commanding the said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of February next, to plead answer, or demur to this petition, or an order of sale will be made as prayed in said petition.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of November, 1860, and 85th year of American Independence.
J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.
Nov. 30th, 1860. [Pr. adv. $7 00]—17-6w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as the Administrator of the late William B. Sidbury, at the December Term, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make payment, and those persons having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
AMOS ATKINSON, Adm'r.
December 20, 1860. 17 8w*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Riley Jones and wife and others, } In equity.
To the Court. } Fall Term, 1860.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity of New Hanover county, in this cause made, at the Fall Term, 1860, of said Court, I shall offer for sale at the Market House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 12th January next, the following described tract of land, viz: A tract of land formerly belonging to Edge Casteen, situate in the county of New Hanover, adjoining the lands of John James on the South, of Jacob Casteen on the East, and situate on the West side of Angola Creek, being the same that was occupied in part by Edge Casteen, and a portion of said tract being that which was purchased by the said Edge Casteen from J. W. Pridgen.

TERMS—Sixty dollars cash; balance six and twelve months, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from date of sale. DUBRUTZ CUTLAR, C. M. E.
Dec. 17, 1860.—86-1t—17-1s.

SALE OF NEGROES.

By an order from New Hanover County Court, at December term, 1860, I shall sell, as Executor of T. H. Williams, deceased, at Lillington, in said County, on FRIDAY the 4th day of January next, *five* or SIX likely YOUNG NEGROES.

Terms—A credit of six months, with notes and approved security. S. H. BELL, Exr.
December 15th, 1860.—d-2tw.

CASH ADVANCES.

WE will make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to consignment of our friends at Liverpool, direct or via New York, on such terms as will be satisfactory to holders desiring to realize. O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
December 15.—d&wtf.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

SUPERIOR quality BUTTER AND CHEESE, received per steamer. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.
Dec. 8.

PORK! PORK!!

40 BBLS. heavy City Mess. For sale by
Dec. 17. WORTH & DANIEL.

COLD WEATHER GOODS!

1,000 PAIRS HEAVY PANTS. Cut upon latest French patterns.
100 fine Over Coats for Dress purposes.
50 heavy Over Coats.
1,000 Business Suits—all prices.
Boys Over Coats.
Under Wear for all sizes of men and youth.
SILK UNDER WEAR.
Shawls, Blankets, &c., at
Dec. 17th BALDWIN'S.

F. M. BIZZELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 23d 1860. 4-1-tf

BAR AND RESTAURANT,

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc. MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well served.
HENRY WEBB.
Oct. 8th, 1860.—28&7-tf ☞Herald please copy.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES PER PARKESBURG TO-DAY.

FRESH RAISINS, Fresh Butter, Buckwheat.
do Figs, do Cheese, Raisins, 1, ½ & ¼,
do Prunes, do Segars, A, B & C Sugars,
do Citron, do Tobacco, Loaf do
do Nut Megs, do Ale, Crushed do
do Mace, do Porter, Granulated do
Sweet Cider—Elegant Hams.
Dec. 18. WORTH & DANIEL.

WOLFE'S LIQUORS.

GENUINE SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS;
Very pure Brandy;
" " Sherry Wine;
" " Maderia "
" " Port " For sale by
Dec. 18th WORTH & DANIEL.

BACON AND PORK.

10 HHDS. SIDES AND SHOULDERS;
50 bbls. City Mess Pork. For sale very low by
Dec. 11th WORTH & DANIEL.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY.

DANIEL A. SMITH, South side Princess street, between Front and Water streets, Wilmington, N. C., Manufacturer of every variety of *MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, LOUNGES, CUSHIONS, &c.*, keeps on hand *COMFORTS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, FEATHERS, CURLED HAIR, and UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS*, all of which he will sell on as liberal terms as can be found elsewhere. Upholstering, in all its branches, strictly attended to.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS furnished to order, on short notice. Orders left at the Furniture Store of O. L. FILLYAW will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 15, 1860.—9&4-3m.

BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE PARKERSBURG,

MY CHRISTMAS stock of Goods has been completed. Call and see them at KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE.
Rosewood Writing Desks, from 10 inches to 18 inches.
Mahogany do do do " do " " do.;
Rosewood Workboxes, very nice.
The Women of Beauty.
The Women of the South.
The Poets of the South.
The Waverly Gallery.
The Court of Napoleon.
The Byron Gallery.
Albums, Annuals of several varieties.
Byron, Moore, Shakspeare, Hood, Burns, all in fine Antique, besides many other articles, all of which will please, and at the lowest prices the market will afford. Dec. 18.

UPHOLSTERY.

I WOULD respectfully call attention to my stock of new and beautiful Lounges. I have just finished up a fine assortment, and now offer them for sale from $7 upwards.—Persons wishing to buy, would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. I keep constantly on hand Mattresses of every description, Feathers and Feather Beds, the best article in Wilmington, (warranted;) also, Bedsteads, Chairs, Paper Hangings, &c., &c., all of which I offer low for cash. C. POLVOGT, cor. Front & Princess sts.
Dec. 19, 1860.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	30	@	32
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each.			
2nd hand	1 00	@	1 65
New	1 95	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	24
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	14	@	15
Rio	15½	@	16½
St. Domingo	14	@	15
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	9	@	9¾
strict mid'g	9¾	@	10
good mid'g	00	@	10¼
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	13½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	@	7¾
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	80	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	00	@	25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	6 50	@	8 50
Herrings, East	3 00	@	3 50
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 75	@	0 00
Superfine	7 50	@	0 00
Fine	7 25	@	0 00
Cross	7 00	@	0 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.,	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and upwards, per ton,	60 00		
Super. Lime	@50 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25		
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	54	@	55
Oats	42	@	45
Pease, Cow	80	@	85
Do. B. Eye	0 95	@	1 00
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4¼	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½	@	6
Dry	7½	@	9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 05	@	1 10
N. River	85	@	90
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	75 00	@	77 50
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	90	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	00 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 50
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	23	@	25
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans.	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	35	@	40
Gin	37	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	90
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00	@	1 40
Yellow dip	0 00	@	1 75
Hard	0 00	@	0 90
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 50
do. in order	0 00	@	1 75
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale, 2	00	@	2 75
do. No. 1	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 2	0 85	@	0 90
do. No. 3	75	@	80
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	28	@	30
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3¼	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	05	@	1 45
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	50	@	65
Irish, do	00	@	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	15	@	15½
Middlings	00	@	13
Shoulders	12	@	12
Hog round	13	@	13½
Western Bacon, Middlings	12½	@	13
Shoulders	10½	@	11
N. C. Lard	13	@	13½
West'n do	12½	@	13
Butter	20	@	27
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	22 50	@	23 00
Clear do	00 00	@	00 00
Butt	17 00	@	18 00
Beef, Mess	11 50	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	15	@	30
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 50	@	2 25
Mutton	1 50	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	00	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack. ground, cargo	95	@	0 00
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 15
fine	1 50	@	1 75
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	8
Muscovado	7	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10½	@	12
C. Yellow	9½	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 50	@	5 00
Common	2 25	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	14 00	@	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	9 00	@	00 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	00
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, coo

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

From the Daily Journal, 13th inst.

The Meeting Last Night.—A Mere Matter of Time.

Large as was the meeting held in the Town Hall on Tuesday night, that held in Thalian Hall last night was still larger—in fact, the Town Hall could not have contained the multitude that gathered in the other end of our municipal building. The truth is, that the vast assemblages in both cases, crowding the two largest halls in the State, bear testimony to the deep interest felt by our people in the issue now pending before the country.

Never before, save once, did Thalian Hall enclose so many people, and that was on the occasion of Mr. Everett's oration upon Washington, and it was scarcely fuller then, although then a large proportion was composed of ladies, while last night the ladies, although fairly represented, were a beautiful, but very decided, minority.

The meeting, called by the Cape Fear Minute Men, was addressed by R. H. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington, and John A. Dickson, Esq., of Burke.

Mr. Cowan made a most thoughtful, well-considered speech of about an hour and a half in length, in which he contended with much force and ability that the honor, the interests, the safety of North Carolina and the South, demanded a severance of the ties that now unite them with the States of the North. He contended that the option no longer remained with us. Our only choice was whether we would take and exercise this right on our own terms, or wait until forced to do so by our enemies, and on their terms. He contended that in truth there was little difference between his position and that assumed by his "Union" friends at their meeting of the night before, or at any other meeting held by them. He was as willing as they to abide by the Union, if our Constitutional rights could be secured under it. He revered the Union as it was framed and designed to be, but not such an "Union" as abolitionism offered to us. He, too, might be willing to "watch and wait," if he did not know and feel the worse than folly of doing so. If he did not know that the election of Lincoln was a step towards the carrying out of a plan in which our abolition enemies would inevitably persevere to the bitter end.

Mr. Cowan referred to the sneers at South Carolina. He spoke of the position of that State in former times—of her desire for co-operation—of her forbearing from action out of deference to her sisters of the South, and from a desire to obtain their sympathy and countenance, which she did not obtain. She had time and again deferred to the wishes of her friends, but never backed down before the menace of a foe.

He was for decided action because he thought that honor, duty, patriotism, as well as a regard for our own best interests demanded it, but by that he did not mean that we should secede to-night or to-morrow morning, or next day after, or next week. He would watch and wait with and for North Carolina and abide her decision.

Mr. Dickson of the Mountain district was then introduced to the audience. He alluded to the able and eloquent gentlemen who had spoken at the Union Meeting of the night before. If one of those gentlemen especially, had failed to convince him of the wisdom of the "watch and wait policy" it was surely the fault of that policy, and not of its able and eloquent advocate.

Like the gentleman who had so ably preceded him, he (Mr. Dickson) looked back with pride to the glorious memories of the revolution. He reverenced the Leroes of that great struggle; he sought to be actuated by their spirit, and he felt how little that spirit would accord with a tame submission to the decrees of a fanatical abolition majority. It was folly to talk of fighting in the Union. All peaceable means in the Union had been exhausted. We must now treat with the North separately and independently.

The men of the Cape Fear had never been backward in other days, nor would they be now, when danger came; they did not need that any man should come from any other section to stimulate their patriotism or excite them to action. They would act properly and at the proper time, and he could assure them that they would be sustained by the true hearts and strong arms of the men of the mountain district, and he knew that district well.

He, as well as Mr. Cowan, argued that but one course was open to the South, if she would be true to herself—to her words—to her history. She must now redeem these words by acts—she must vindicate her history by guarding her honor.

After the conclusion of Mr. Dickson's remarks which were more brief, but not less appropriate and acceptable, than those of Mr. Cowan, three hearty cheers were given for the Mountain District, and the Meeting adjourned. Both speakers received warm and well-merited applause during the whole course of their remarks, but still the applause was rather earnest than noisy. The whole feeling is earnest and thoughtful rather than demonstrative.

It is now a question of time. Our people here are much nearer unity of sentiment than even they themselves think. The most decided secessionists differ from the resolutions of the Union Meeting of Tuesday only in a matter of opinion with reference to a fact which will soon develope itself. The Union men, if they admitted that every effort for the preservation of the Union consistent with our safety and honor *had been* exhausted, would go for immediate secession. The secession men, if they thought that every effort had *not* been exhausted, would be willing to "watch and wait." We have no dissolutionists for the sake of dissolution, nor do we think we have any submissionists for the sake of submission. Let us bear and forbear, and we will all be together. Whatever may be said to the contrary, we *are* getting together fast. Events are bringing us so. We are far less apart than might be supposed. When the time comes we will be one. We are one on all essential points. We all demand a Convention. We all go for arming the *State*. We all recognize the necessity of having an understanding with our Southern brethren—we are all agreed that this thing must be finally settled now—we all agree that the signs of the times are such as to show that secession may shortly become a matter of practical necessity.

We are compelled to agree with those who believe that every effort *has been* exhausted. We know that our Representative in Congress, Hon. Warren Winslow, a cautious, prudent, conservative man, who never before would allow himself to believe that there was immediate danger to the Union, now since he has been on to Washington, and especially since he has been on the committee of thirty-three, is compelled to say that the thing is hopeless. There is *no* compromise or concession in the Republicans, but the reverse.

Let us have the State Convention and be prepared, and we feel satisfied that at the proper time for action, we will be as one man. Let us not criminate or recriminate. Let no ill-feeling creep in—no harsh expression be allowed to escape.

WHAT'S THE NEWS?—Really, we don't know that there can be said to be any news, if by news we are to understand any such striking event or marked change as could be regarded of sufficient importance for separate mention. Some Union meetings have been held in New Jersey, and in Philadelphia, the nature of which, and the character of the resolutions passed by them, has already been sufficiently indicated by the telegraph. George William Curtis, the Abolition Lecturer, was prevented lecturing this week in Philadelphia by those glorious advocates of free labor that went so strong last month for Lincoln. Labor is altogether *too* free now—so free that it is worth nothing—there is no demand for it.

Between the majority of the Republican presses, and public men and the ultra federalists, infinitely more respectable though the latter were, there is at least this resemblance if not identity—a marvellous Anglo-mania, a humiliating subserviency to English opinions and examples.

Now, putting this and some other things together, we are able to account for the more assured and defiant tone which the so-called moderate Republicans have assumed during the last week or so. They have heard from England—they have got their cue from the aristocratic organs of that country—the London *Times* has patted the "Little Villain," Greely, Webb and Company on the back, and they bluster—while the *World*, the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, *et id omne genus*, bristle up with holy indignation, and talk cannons and bomb-shells.—Sumner even dreams of having a back-bone.

Botts—the immortal Botts! *he* is the first favorite now among such people at the North. They have all got the Botts, and much good may the Botts do them! Botts swears that everybody that don't go with him, Winter Davis and the North, shall be anathema maranatha, yea verily.

North Carolina Legislature.

In the Senate on Wednesday last, the 12th inst., Mr. Taylor presented the proceedings of public meetings held in the counties of Columbus and Brunswick, urging upon the Legislature the necessity of prompt and decisive action in view of the threatening position of our Federal Relations.

Mr. Stowe presented the proceedings of a meeting in the County of Catawba.

Mr. Morehead of one in the County of Guilford.

Mr. Avery, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will, recommending its passage.

Resolutions previously offered by Mr. Brown of Caswell, for the appointment of delegates to sundry States, were debated for some time, and made the order of the day for Thursday.

In the House on Wednesday, reports were received from different committees, generally upon matters of minor importance. We note that Mr. Fleming, from the committee on internal improvements, reported back the bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. Road Company, with a substitute as an amendment, and recommended its passage. Mr. Person, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the bill for the relief of the people, with the recommendation that it do not pass. (We presume the bill so styled provides for a stay law.)

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Brown presented the report of the joint committee on Federal Relations. In the House, Mr. Person presented the same. In the House, reports and accompanying recommendations were made the order for Tuesday next.

We publish elsewhere the majority report; also, a minority report, signed by Messrs. Mebane, Outlaw and Newby.

☞ The Union Meeting held in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, seems to have been quite an impressive affair, the large business houses having been closed, the Courts adjourned, work at the Navy Yard and the various factories suspended during the time of its being held, and the workmen of course gathered in Independence Square. There were probably ten thousand persons or over, present.

There were a good many good words spoken. They are cheap, cheap as air, and worth as much. *Pennsylvania is the Banner State for Lincoln.* She is like the bull that pitched the sailor through the hedge and stood pawing on the other side. "Oh," said Jack, "there is no need for apologies—you did it on purpose—you know you did, and you would do it again if I gave you a chance, but *I'll be a fool if I do.*"

☞ We see no use in wrangling over the present issues before the country, and therefore shall not do so. We have our opinions and we shall endeavour to maintain them by reason and argument. If they cannot thus be maintained, why let them be "put down," but opinions cannot be put down in any other way; neither can those holding them be otherwise made to change their views. Our neighbour of the *Herald* must be aware of this. Show disunionists that they are wrong, if you can prove them to be so; but unless you do these things, all talk of putting them down will avail nothing, even if it could be done. It might injure a few individuals, but would strengthen the cause attacked, and recoil upon the authors of the putting down policy. Let us reason together. Not denounce each other.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The editor of the Herald, yesterday, says in his paper, (in italics,) that the disunionists must be put down. I would ask by whom? Is that the idea of the "Unionists!" Are not all allowed the privilege of expressing their opinions? I hope whoever attempts to put them down, will *have a good time.* I think the crowd that was at the Theatre, Wednesday night, would show them that "*put down*" is not to be found in their dictionary. If the editor of the Herald wants to begin it, let him "walk in and get squeezed." A DISUNIONIST.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF BOSTON.—*Boston*, Dec. 10.—The municipal election of this city took place to-day. Joseph M. Wrightman, dem. and Union candidate, has probably been elected mayor over Moses Kimball, rep. Wightman was about 500 ahead at one o'clock.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—P. M.—The vote for mayor stands thus; Wightman 8,768; Kimball 5,681. The Unionists have a large majority in the city council.

New Jersey State Convention

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 11.—The Convention to consider the dangers to the Union was largely attended. Col. Wm. C. Alexander was elected President. Com. Stockton, chairman of the committee on an address, presented an address and resolutions, both of which were adopted amid much confusion. This address declares that the North has committed great wrongs and must retrace her steps by repealing all laws preventing the execution of the fugitive slave law, and allow citizens of Southern States to travel North with their property. All this the South has the clear right, and looks not for indemnity for the past, but for security for the future.

A NORTHERN REPUBLICAN SENATOR REBUKED.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, a Republican journal, referring to the speech of Senator Hale of New Hampshire, in the United States Senate, on Wednesday, declares it "indiscreet and irritating," and then rebukes him in the following strain:

"This gentleman has, by some unaccountable freak of the citizens of his State, got into, and kept in a seat in the Senate of the United States, when his true position would be in the saw-dust of a circus, crowned by the jester's cap and bells. He is the mountebank of the Senate, possessing neither dignity, prudence, nor proper appreciation of his high duties."

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PONEY EXPRESS.—*Fort Kearney, Dec.* 13.—The California pony express of the 1st inst. has reached here. The secession excitement was the all-absorbing question in California. Some of the Breckinridge papers were publishing carefully written articles favoring the formation of a Pacific republic, but they attracted little attention. The republican papers are urging the selection of a Californian in the formation of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. Also a change in the judiciary system, so that the United States supreme judge shall preside at the Circuit Court on the Pacific coast.

The leaders of the negro riot at Victoria have been tried and acquitted, the disturbances not being premeditated.

Advices from Japan state that the brig-of-war Camilla, which left Hakohbadi Sept. 7th, was lost in a typhoon off Kanajaka. All hands perished.

Most of the storehouses at Yokahawa were destroyed by the same typhoon.

Advices from China to the 8th of October had also reached San Francisco. It was reported that the allied fleet was within sight of Pekin, and that the Emperor had fled.

The steamer Cortez left San Francisco on the 1st with $1,250,600 in specie for New York.

For the Journal.

Meeting in Onslow.

The largest and most unanimous meeting ever held in Onslow, assembled at the Court House in Jacksonville, on Saturday, the 8th inst., to give an expression of their opinions in relation to the proper policy to be adopted by our people in view of the present political crisis in the country. The meeting was called without regard to *party* or *opinion*, and was participated in by the most intelligent and reliable men of Onslow. It was organized by calling Owen Huggins, Esq., to the Chair, Harvey Cox and D. W. Simmons, Jr., acting as Secretaries. On motion of Col. E. W. Montfort, a committee of ten, one from each district in the county, were appointed to draw up resolutions. The committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: M. L. F. Redd, H. Sandlin, Dr. E. W. Ward, D. H. Rhodes, E. S. Giles, A. J. Murrill, Jasper Etheridge, S. Gornto, D. A. Humphrey, and T. Haskins, retired, and, after a short interval, returned, submitting through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted:

WHEREAS, our beloved country is passing through an ordeal by far more trying and heart rending than any she has heretofore undergone, caused by repeated infractions upon the Constitution and by a disregard of the laws enacted by the constituted authorities of the government; by the enactment of "Personal Liberty Bills," thereby setting at naught the obligations of the Constitution of our fathers; by the recent triumph of a sectional party, whose avowed object is aggression upon the rights of the Southern people; by claiming exclusive control in the organization and government of the Territories, which belong in common to all of the States in the Union: and whereas, our patriotic brethren throughout the South, are determined to resist with manly independence, that domination which thus tramples upon the Constitution of our common country; therefore,

Resolved, That it becomes our duty as citizens of the Union—as citizens of the Sovereign State of North Carolina—to proclaim to the world our devotion to that Constitution, which is the result of the compromising spirit of our fathers, and our cordial and active sympathies with our brethren everywhere, who are determined, at all hazards, and to the last extremity, to resist all encroachments upon that sacred instrument.

Resolved, secondly, That we still love that Union which was cemented by the blood of our fathers; that we yet hope it may be perpetuated and our rights maintained within it, and that a returning sense of justice and faith, that the heritage of a common and glorious ancestry may operate upon our Northern brethren, and induce them to yield to us equal rights in the territories, and to repeal their obnoxious "Personal Liberty Laws."

Resolved, thirdly. That we are in favor of a Convention of the people of this State, and a Conference of the Southern States for the purpose of publishing a declaration of our grievances, and of demanding of our Northern brethren that they desist from any further aggressions upon the Constitution and the rights of the people of the South; that they repeal those laws which nullify its obligations, and that they recognize equal rights and protection in the Territories; and that if they shall refuse and reject these just demands on our part, *then* we will strike for equality and independence out of the Union, and make ours a common destiny with our Southern brethren.

Resolved, fourth, That we are in favor of the passage of a law by our Legislature to organize the militia, and to encourage the formation of volunteer companies throughout the State, and that an appropriation of money be made sufficient to arm the State and place her in a position of maintaining and defending her sovereign rights, and the rights and liberties of her citizens.

Resolved, fifth, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to each of our representatives in the Legislature, and by them submitted as they may think proper; and also to the Wilmington Journal, Raleigh Register and Newbern Progress, with request for publication.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

OWEN HUGGINS, Ch'n.

HARVEY COX, } Secr aries.
D. W. SIMMONS, Jr., }

Appointment for the Preachers

of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

The following appointments for the coming year, were made at Salisbury, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., when the Conference adjourned:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.—W. BARRINGER, P. E.
" City Mission, S D Peeler.
" Colored Mission, W E Pell.
" Circuit, R C Maynard.
Tar River, J. B. Martin, J Reid.
Henderson, Lemon Shell.
Person, Paul J Caraway.
Leesburg, Alfred Normon
Granville, Theophilus W Moore.
Chapel Hill, J A Cunninggim.
Hillsboro', B F Guthrie.
Louisburg, M C Thomas.
Nashville, R T N Stevenson.
Hillsboro' Circuit, J W Tinnin.
Rufus T Heflin, Editor of N C Ch. Advocate, and W E Pell, Assistant Editor.
J P Moore, Ag't for Amer. Bible Society,
GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—N F REID, P. E.
Greensboro' Station, L L Hendren.
Guilford, Chas H Phillips.
South Guilford, R S Webb.
Davidson, J W Lewis.
Forsyth, D W Doub.
Stokes, W B Richardson.
Winston, James E Mann.
High Point, O J Brent and J B Allford.
Wentworth, D R Bruton.
Alamance, C M Pepper.
Yanceyville, T P Ricard.
Franklinsville, Geo E Wyche.
Trinity College, B Craven.
Ashboro, Jeff H Robbins.
B Craven, Pres't & N H D Wilson, Ag't Trinity College.
SALISBURY DISTRICT—W H BOBBITT, P. E.
Salisbury, A W Mangum.
Rowan, R A Willis.
East Rowan, F H Wood.
Mocksville, W C Garmon and W Albea.
Iredell, J W Floyd and T B Reeks.
South Iredell, W D Meacham.
Alexander, T L Triplett.
Jonesville, J T Keerans.
Wilkes, W M Robey.
Surry, James F Smoot.
Sauratown Mission, S H Helsabeck.
Blue Ridge Mission, J W Avent.
Fisher's River Mission, J M Gunn.
WASHINGTON DISTRICT—J T YYCHE, P. E.
Washington Station, C P Jones.
Aren Chapel to be supplied.
Roanoke, J L Fisher, J. B Kingsbury.
Warren, J H Wheeler and J W Jenkins.
Plymouth, Joseph Wheeler.
Williamston, W S Chaffin.
Greenville, R P Bibb.
Columbia, B B Culbreth.
Mattamuskeet, W M Walsh and W A Smith.
Bath, W H Moore.
Neuse, W F Clegg.
Swift Creek Mission, J H Hill.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke, A R Raven.
Cape Hatteras Mission, M M Taylor.
Roanoke Colored Mission, M J Hunt.
Tarborough, J B Bobbitt.
Tar River Colored Mission, M H Hight.
NEWBERN DISTRICT—WM. CLOSS, P. E.
Newbern Station—Centenary, J S Long.
Andrew Chapel Mission, N A Hooker.
Newbern Circuit J J Hines.
Snow Hill, Geo W Deems.
Wilson, H T Hudson, N A H Goddin.
Centenary Mission, C W King.
Smithfield, Carson Parker.
Johnston Mission, J R Brooks.
Goldsboro', R S Moran.
Everettsville, B F Long.
Jones, F J Eatman.
Trent, E A Wilson, P W Yarrell.
Beaufort—Ann Street, R G Barrett.
Purvis Chapel, John Jones.
Straits, T L Troy.
Edgecombe, W H Barnes.
Morehead City, E A Yates.
Cape Lookout Mission, to be supplied.
Wayne Female College, S M Frost, President.
WILMINGTON DISTRICT—C. F. DEEMS, P. E.
Wilmington—Front street, T W Guthrie.
Fifth street, Jas N Wheeler.
Seaman's Bethel—Jno N Andrews.
Topsail, J B Bailey.
Duplin, J B Williams.
Magnolia, D B Nicholson.
Onslow, Dougan C Johnson.
Sampson, R H Gibbons, L W Martin, Sup.
Bladen, W Harris.
South River Mission, D Culbreth.
Elizabeth, J P Simpson.
Whiteville, T J Gattie.
Smithville, A D Betts.
Cape Fear Mission, W M D Moore.
North East, John C. Brent.
FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.—PETER DOUB, P. E.
Fayetteville Station, L S Burkhead.
Evans' Chapel, Jno L Newby.
Fayetteville Circuit, J C Thomas.
Cape Fear, G Farrar.
Haw River, S D Adams.
Pittsboro', P H Scovell.
Deep River, O M Anderson.
Montgomery, Z Rush.
Rockingham, J Tillett, W H Wheeler.
Uwharrie, J C Moses.
Robeson, W M Jordan, one to be supplied.
Missionary to Chi a, Marcus L. Wood.

MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—*Baton Rouge, La., Dec.* 10.—The Legislature met to-day. A resolution organizing a military system for the State was adopted.

A resolution calling a State Convention and giving the reasons for it, the election of Lincoln and hostility of the North, was introduced in the Senate, and referred to a joint committee.

A preamble and resolutions were offered, taking the ground that the States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law have no right to vote for President.

OPERATIVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A despatch from Washington says, a prominent manufacturer of Massachusetts, now in Washington, declares that in thirty days 100,000 operatives in his State will be out of work, and that a great re-action is going on in the public mind there.

MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—*Roxbury*, Dec. 11.—Charles Wm. Gaston, unionist, was elected mayor yesterday by 200 plurality.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 11.—Horace G. Hutchins, unionist, was elected mayor yesterday by 724 majority.

House Report of the Joint Select Committee on Federal Relations.

The Joint Select Committee upon Federal Relations, to whom was referred all that part of the Governor's Message upon the subject of Federal Relations, and which recommends

1. That this General Assembly invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation with us, upon the present condition of the country, and in case that it should be found impracticable, then

2. The sending of one or more delegates to our neighboring States, with the view of securing concert of action, and,

3. That a convention of the people of the State be called to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with the other Southern States shall have terminated, and,

4. The reorganization of the militia and the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped;

And to whom was also referred sundry resolutions, some of which were introduced originally in the Senate and House of Commons, and others passed by meetings of the people in various parts of the State, and laid before the Legislature at the request of those meetings; and to whom was also referred "a bill to authorise and require the Governor of the State of North Carolina to call a convention of the people of the State, and for other purposes therein named," respectfully

REPORT,

That they have considered the same, with a full appreciation of the momentous interests involved, and have come to the deliberate conclusion, that the present crisis in our national affairs gravely imperils the rights and equality of North Carolina in the Union, and that the sovereign people only have the right to determine the mode and measure and time of redress; and therefore the committee submit for your consideration the accompanying bill for calling a convention of the people, and earnestly recommend its passage.

And they further report, that they are fully impressed with the belief that it is necessary to our safety that the militia should be thoroughly reorganized, and that a volunteer corps of——thousand men should be speedily formed, and armed and equipped in the most efficient manner; and they earnestly recommend that both shall be done, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, in order that they may furnish the details of measures for that purpose.

And the Committee ask leave to report back all other matters referred to them, and to be discharged from their further consideration.

Respectfully submitted,
SAMUEL J. PERSON,
Chairman.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Federal Relations, unable to concur in the views of the majority, submit the following report:

The convention is proposed to be called, in the opinion of the minority, at an earlier period than the exigencies of the occasion demands. It is declared in the bill that the purpose of the convention is to consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality and rights of the State of North Carolina as a member of the United States, and determine the mode, measure and time of redress, and delegates are to be chosen on the 7th and assemble in Raleigh on the 18th of February next. As the bill and report of the majority do not indicate any specific grievances, the minority of your Committee on Federal Relations are unable to determine whether it is intended to make the impression that the Federal Government has recently assumed any unusual and menacing attitude towards North-Carolina, affecting her equality and rights as one of the United States. Exercising the right of conjecture the minority of your Committee suppose that the grievances complained of are the *personal liberty laws* enacted by some of the northern States, hindering the proper execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. If the minority of your Committee be not mistaken in this conjecture, they would respectfully suggest that, inasmuch as these grievances have existed for a time under the present and former administrations of the Federal Government, which administrations have met the approbation of a large majority of the people of this State, they cannot now constitute a very urgent reason for the present legislature to call out the citizens upon such short notice, at an unusual and inclement season of the year to vote for delegates to a State Convention called, as it is, for the purpose of changing the relations of the State to the Federal Government. The laws complained of are not the acts of the General Government, but of particular States, and being unconstitutional, are null and void. If, however, the grievance complained of and not disclosed is the election of Lincoln to the Presidency—an election effected by a minority vote, in consequence of divisions among his opponents—it is, in the opinion of the minority, an inadequate cause for calling a Convention so hastily, with extraordinary power, which may place North Carolina out of the Union before the 4th of March next, and before the country can be officially informed of the policy of the incoming administration. Would it not be more prudent to abide the determination of the great efforts now being made at Washington city and elsewhere by patriotic men, to compromise all difficulties, and obtain more secure guaranties against the unfriendly legislation of certain Northern States. Let the people have time to deliberate, that North Carolina may not be precipitated out of the Union, and her influence as a *peace maker* between the North and South utterly destroyed. It is further objected to the bill, as reported, that it is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State and the usages of the Legislature. The first section of the fourth article of the State constitution provides that no convention of the people of the State shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly, and the latter part of said section provides for amendments by the General Assembly. The act of 1856–'57 of the Legislature, amending the Constitution, immediately following the enacting clause, has the words, (two-thirds of the whole number of each House concurring,) and the minority of your Committee, entertaining no doubt but that a concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House is demanded to call a Convention of the people, recommend that these words be inserted immediately after the enacting clause of the first section of the reported bill, and in conclusion the minority of your Committee respectfully suggest that measures be taken to procure a Convention of all the States of the Union, with a view to a final settlement of all subjects in controversy between the Northern and Southern States; and if such final settlement cannot be satisfactorily made, that a peaceable separation of the States and an equitable distribution of the property of the Federal Government among all the States, may be brought about, and the minority further recommend that the bill reported by the majority do not pass.

Respectfully submitted,

GILES MEBANE,
NATHAN NEWBY,
DAVID OUTLAW.

A BILL to Authorize and Require the Governor of the State of North Carolina to call a Convention of the People of this State, and for other purposes therein named.

WHEREAS, The present crisis in our national affairs, in the judgment of this General Assembly, gravely imperils the rights and equality of the State of North Carolina in the Union; *and, whereas*, it is the privilege of the sovereign people to determine upon the mode and measure of redress; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That upon the passage of this act, his Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is hereby authorized and required to issue his proclamation, ordering an election to be held in each and every county in this State, on Thursday, the seventh day of February, 1861, upon a federal basis, for delegates to a convention of the people of this State, to convene as the seat of government, in Raleigh, on Monday, the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That the said election for delegates shall be held and conducted in the same manner, and at the same places as elections for members of the General Assembly are now held in this State, and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared, and certificates issued to the delegates elect, in the manner prescribed by law in the case of an election for members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in case any vacancy shall occur by the death, resignation, or removal from the State, or by the refusal to serve of any person elected a delegate to said convention, the presiding officer of the convention shall issue his writ, directed to the sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred; after giving such notice as may be ordered by the convention, to open a poll and hold an election to fill such vacancy in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as are herein before prescribed for the election of the original delegates.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the said convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county in the State shall be entitled to elect the same number of delegates to said convention as the several counties are now entitled respectively to members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in the said convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts or any justice of the peace of Wake county, to wit: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly under which this convention is called; and that I will truly and faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this convention according to the best of my knowledge and ability: So help me God.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention when assembled may consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality and rights of the State of North Carolina as a member of the United States, and determine the mode and measure and time of redress.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That no ordinance of said convention dissolving the connection of the State of North Carolina with the Federal Government, or connecting it with any other, shall have any force or validity until it shall have been submitted to, and ratified by, a majority of the qualified voters of the State for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted for their approval or rejection according to the mode prescribed for holding election for members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the said ordinance or ordinances shall be advertised for at least thirty days in the newspapers of this State before the people shall be called upon to vote on the same.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the members of said convention shall be entitled to the same mileage and per diem pay received by the members of the present General Assembly, to be paid out of the treasury in the same manner as the said members are now paid, and said convention shall by vote fix the pay of all their officers, and of any delegates or representatives whom they may appoint to any convention or State, and shall provide for all other expenses incurred by said convention, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury in the manner they may direct.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the said convention shall have power to elect such officers as they may deem necessary to their organization, and to do and perform all such acts and things as they may consider needful to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act, and the acts and purposes of said convention.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and immediately after its ratification.

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Washington, Dec.* 13.—As near as can be ascertained, the total population of the States and Territories is 31,000,000, therefore the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives will be about 133,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 13th.

The Senate yesterday reduced the ten million relief bill to three millions, and passed it as amended.

HOUSE.—Several series of resolutions were proposed for recommendation to the action of the Secession Committee of thirty-three. Some were of a conservative Union character, others looking to an amendment of the Constitution for the protection of slave property, extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, the rendition of fugitive slaves, &c., all of which were referred.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14th, 1860.

SENATE.—Johnson of Tennessee, has submitted resolutions for the action of the committee of thirteen, proposing an equitable division of the public territories between the slave and free States, and for the protection of slave property therein.

Also for the repeal of Fugitive Slave Laws, and for an amendment to the Constitution so as to compel the States to return fugitives; also, to authorize the employment of slave labor in government establishments in Slave States. That Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia unless desired by a majority of the people, and that then compensation shall be given to the owners.

Congress to be prohibited from ever touching the slave representation or the inter-State slave trade, coastwise or inland.

Mr. Johnson also introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, so that the selection of President shall alternate between the North and the South; that the Supreme and District Judges shall hold office for twelve years, etc.

Mr. Powell's resolution was debated, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Ten Million Bill, and adjourned until Monday.

The House Committee of thirty-three has adopted a resolution by a vote of twenty-two to seven, submitted by Rust of Arkansas, that in the opinion of this Committee the existing discontents among Southern people and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government are not without cause—that such just concessions, and additional and more specific and effectual guaranties of their peculiar rights and interests as recognized by the Constitution, as will or should allay them, are indispensable to the perpetuation of the Union.

The extreme Southern men are preparing a circular to their constituents, saying that all hope for conciliation is over, and that they must now look to themselves.—Members from the border States generally withhold their signatures and object to such action.

Great revulsion in public sentiment in the North and East. Radical Republicans are yielding to a conservative pressure. Reliable advices from Georgia and Alabama say that a Union feeling is increasing in many portions of those States.

ALL HOPES ABANDONED!

STUBBORNNESS OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS!!

FIRMNESS OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS!!!

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL CASS!!!

&c., &c. &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 15, 1860.

All hopes of an amicable adjustment of our present difficulties seem to be abandoned.

There is a stubborn silence of Republican members of Congress, and a firm decision of the Southern members to secede.

Gen. Cass resigned yesterday, and Trescott previously, and the known misunderstanding among some of the remaining members of the Cabinet and the President, and the adjournment of the Committee of thirty-three, caused a depressing effect yesterday on the most sanguine.

The reason of Gen. Cass' resignation was the refusal of the President to re-inforce Fort Moultrie, in opposition to the advice of Gen. Scott and others.

It is also stated that Secretary Floyd urged Gen. Cass' views, and may resign.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15th, 1860.

President Buchanan has issued a proclamation this morning appointing the 4th of January next as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, to avert the alarming and immediate political danger and fearful distress and panic in the land.

He says all hope of the Union seems to have deserted the minds of men. In this hour of calamity and peril, to whom can we resort for relief but God alone. His Omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our crimes and follies.

By Special Dispatch for the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th, 1860.

Everything here in commotion. The Committee of thirty-three failed to do anything; all reports to the contrary in the National Intelligencer are all wrong.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, December 13th.

A fire broke out last night in Baltimore street, which destroyed property valued at one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13th.

The Legislature passed the Convention bill yesterday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12th, 1860.

The Steamship Parkersburg arrived at 5 o'clock this evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14th, 1860.

Immense mass meeting held here yesterday at noon, passed strong resolutions expressing attachment to the Union and denouncing nullification by the Free States, pledging to search the Pennsylvania statutes and expunge the obnoxious enactments;—recognizing the justice of the Fugitive slave law—recommending an enactment to compensate citizens for recapturing fugitives.

The resolutions also go for the recognition of slave property in the territories, denouncing those who oppose slavery, and asking the Southern States to hold a general Convention before seceding, appealing to the cotton States to forbear immediate or precipitate action.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13th.

Ex-President Fillmore has been requested to visit South Carolina on a mission of peace, but will await the action of the State Meeting which has been proposed.

SENATOR CLAY FOR IMMEDIATE SECESSION.—Senator Clay, of Alabama, has written a letter in which appears the following:

"I am for immediate secession by separate State action—if we wait to unite the South, we will wait forever, and soon wear chains more galling than those of Ireland or Poland, or Hungary. I wish the Governor would convene the Legislature, that it may do everything wanting for our complete defence. Among other things, it ought to declare all federal office-holders within the State after the 4th of March next, outlaws, and subject them to all the privations, penalties and pains of outlawry."

TURNING AROUND.—Senator Wilson wrote a letter to the John Brown celebration, which from force of circumstances could not come off in Boston, in which he said:

While I accord to John Brown sincerity of motive, unselfish devotion, and unsurpassed courage, I deplore and condemn his armed invasion of Virginia. Were it in my power to do so, I would not consent to attend your meeting, for I cannot by an act of mine thus associate in any degree the issues concerning slavery with John Brown's lawless descent upon Harper's Ferry.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine known and appproved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and many be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor. MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE LIVER INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.*

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but effective Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary